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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

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Of the land area of Maine, a little more than one-third is devoted to farms.

The United States has $240,000,000 invested in Mexico in mines, railroads and ranches, and England has $80,000,000.

Africa seems to be getting to be the same kind of a human trap that the polar regions used to be.

Memphis, Tenn., is the greatest inland cotton market in the world, receiving from 700,000 to 1,000,000 bales yearly.

A colored farmer in Dougherty county, Ga., has succeeded in making excellent syrup from watermelons, and thus a new use is devised for the surplus crop.

Mormons are flocking into Wyoming in great numbers, and it is said by the Chicago Herald that two years hence they will control the local elections in the western section.

An authority estimates that since 1848 immigrants to this country from Europe have sent back to the mother country $200,000,000 out of their earnings in the United States.

Mr. R. T. Rhode, Fellow of the English Institute of Bankers, proposes a decimal system of coinage, in which the sovereign shall be equal to $5 and the shilling to twenty-five cents.

Of the men who offered themselves as army recruits in England last year 50 per cent. were rejected by the medical officers. This speaks badly for John Bull's manhood, observes the Times-Democrat.

Rev. B. Waugh, secretary of an English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, recently asserted that 1000 children are murdered every winter in England to obtain the insurance on their lives.

The famous cattle trail between Texas and the North will soon be wiped out. It was 600 miles long and one mile wide, and when the original survey of Colorado was made this strip was left for the use of the cattle men. The railroads have now rendered it useless.

Bishop Pearson, the head of the Episcopal Diocese of Newcastle, Australia, who has been in bad health for some time past, has become hopelessly insane, and the result is an awkward complication, as he can neither perform his episcopal duties nor delegate them to another, nor can he resign his see.

A movement has been inaugurated for the consolidation of the flour mills and bakeries in Liverpool, England, in one great establishment where the breadbaking of the city may be done in immense ovens, under the most highly scientific conditions and at a material saving in cost.

Philadelphia is said to be more overcrowded with lawyers than any city in the country. This state of affairs resulted in the judges a few weeks ago raising the course of study for students from two to three years. It is thought by the Philadelphia Record this will raise the standard of excellence and diminish the annual crop of attorneys.

A man made mad by seasickness is such a novelty that the case of Michael Walter, who crossed the Atlantic in the steamer Servia, is worth telling about. He was taken violently ill on the voyage, and finally became deranged. His conduct was so singular that he was locked up for safe keeping until the steamer's arrival at New York.

Representative O'Donnell, who, says the New York Press, has been auditing the vouchers for envelopes used in distributing members' speeches during the present session of Congress has ascertained that 11,000,000 envelopes, costing $21,000, have been used for this purpose. Nearly all were for tariff speeches. The largest number used in any previous year was in 1876, when 7,000,000 were used.

The London Foot Guards are troubled over the threatened abolishment of their showy bear-skin hats, which are worn at present by three of their brigades. The supply of bearskin has diminished exceedingly of late, so that now each hat is worth about $38. These bearskins are practically useless, except for the purposes of display, and are even then only suited for cold climates.

Both in England and on the continent the constant presence in grimy and squalid houses of thrifty plants and flowers is a touching surprise to an American. In a late number of the Century Mr. Keenan told us a similar story of the wretched peasant villages of Siberia. Apparently, asserts the New York Graphic, there are no people who care so little for flowers as we Americans. We need a society to promote window gardening, not only among the working but among the idle classes. It might be as good for the morals of the one as the other, and certainly it would be a delight to see some of our up town dull, tiresome brown stone quarries thus relieved and brightened. Then there ought to be another society whose sole business should be to promote the planting of wisteria vines. They now do more to beautify New York than any other one thing, and they ought to be made to do ten times as much as they do.

Advanced Studies.

Man's books are but man's alphabet—
Beyond and on his lessons lie—
The lessons of the violet,
The large gold letters of the sky;
The love of beauty, blossomed soil,
The large content, the tranquil toil.
—[Joaquin Miller.

Blossoms Changed His Life.

"Oh, Frank, how lovely this air is! How I pity the people in the city! To think anyone should live in a city from choice!"

"I wouldn't damp your enthusiasm, Kate, but, after all, a man does not see much of the country; he is only like a chicken which comes home to roost, and everyone does not delight in catching the train twice each day—I can't say I'm quite reconciled to it myself. But I must be off! Good-bye, both of you," and giving his young wife and little daughter a parting kiss, Mr. Travis ran for the train, whose warning shriek could be heard in the distance.

Kate Travis lingered on the porch. It was her first experience of a whole year in the country, and every day brought new delights. She had discovered "pussy-willows" down by the brook, and had learned how warmly Dame Nature blankets the tender grapevine leaves. She had found the shy violets' and anemones' favorite hiding-places, and decked her little home with laurel, and revelled in the delights of lettuce and raddishes of her "own raising." This particular May morning was a day in which the mere fact that one was alive was a joy, and as the young wife looked at the fleecy clouds, the hillsides bright with rye, and the orchard one mass of lovely blossoms, she sighed for very excess of happiness.

"I wish I had given Frank a branch of apple-blossoms—they would have brightened up that dreary office," thought Mrs. Travis. She, like the rest of us, often had these after-impulses, but somehow this one would not be shaken off. Kate Travis was not a superstitious woman, yet such a burning desire to send her husband some of the bright, delicate blossoms grew upon her that she feared to resist it. Just before the starting of the next train, a happy thought struck her, and, donning her garden hat, having hastily gathered three or four beautiful sprays of the blossoms, she hurried to the train. Yes, Jack Dorset was there—he took the later train quite often, Kate thought, regretfully, for she knew by many little signs that Jack was not quite so attentive to business, not quite so true and manly as he had been.

Jack, on his side, watched the bright, eager face as it came near. "That Travis is a lucky fellow," he thought. "After all, what a fool a fellow is to waste time or money on cards and theatres!"

"Oh, Jack!" exclaimed Kate, breathlessly—"I beg your pardon, Mr. Dorset! Could you drop into my husband's office and give him these blossoms? This branch is for you."

Jack had only time to seize the flowers and call out his thanks for his share before he was whirled away in that relentless fate—the train.

There were two reasons why Jack Dorset had taken this later train, though even to himself he acknowledged but one—that, as business was slack, it was just as well to sleep a little later this spring weather. But hidden far out of sight was another reason and Jack had not been well seated when that reason became apparent.

"Hello! Thought you'd be on this train. Come along in the smoker; we're just making up a hand."

"No, thank you," said Jack, with a decision that surprised himself quite as much as his comrade.

"Why, what's up? Turned rusty? Come, you'll have your revenge on me today. I shouldn't wonder if you won enough to have a lark to-night."

The perfume from the apple-blossoms had given Jack a wonderful pleasure, not unmixed with bitterness, and when his comrade leaned over to whisper the last sentence confidentially, the odor of stale tobbacco and liquor seemed unbearable. Jack fairly blushed with manly shame.

"No, no!" he said; "I'll have none of that sort of thing this morning," and, with a sudden realization of his own helplessness and this bad fellow's power over him, Jack deliberately walked over to old Deacon Taft and seated himself by him.

The deacon was surprised. Young men did not take much to him. Perhaps he knew he was, at times, the mark for their jokes. But the flowers helped matters.

"Them's beauties, I do declare," said the deacon, "and I'm glad to see a young fellow like you think enough of 'em to carry 'em to town. Why, I remember when a flower just changed my hull future."

"Tell me about it, Mr. Taft," said Jack with a sense of having escaped from imminent peril.

"Wa'al, I don't know as I've told a person about Mary's rose in years, and of any body had told me five minutes ago that I'd ha' been telling it to you, I'd ha' just laughed at 'em, 't would seemed that ridikerlous. But seein' them apple-blossoms has brought it all back mighty strong, and I feel sorter drawn to you, Jack Dorset, seein' you with 'em."

Jack felt almost as if he ought to make some disclaimer; yet surely he deserved some credit for turning from temptation. After a few moments the Deacon began:

"I was a boy about fourteen---I s'pose you think old Deacon Taft has been country born and bred; but at that time I'd never seen the country; never seen grass I could tromp on; never seen birds 'cept in cages; never seen anything---I was goin' to say---but misery, dirt and poverty. But then, that wouldn't be true, for there was one lovely thing before my eyes, night and morning, and that was my sister Mary. She was a beautiful girl, but she'd been sick for a long time, and so, though she did all she could, she couldn't do much more than keep herself sweet and clean. Mother had died when I was a baby, and I suppose it was the hard work and father's drinking that had sickened the poor girl. But I was tellin' you about that day. It was a hot June day. Father had been special hard on us, and the last thing he'd done was to get me a place in a drinking-saloon, where there was a lot of gambling goin' on, too. My boy, you're an innocent, well-brought-up young fellow" (Jack lifted the mass of blossoms to his face, and their delicate pink seemed reflected in his cheeks), but if you ever knew what I know of the wickedness that cards and liquor may lead to, you'd not wonder at the old deacon's 'narrowness.' Well, as I was a-sayin', my father 'd found me the place, and I'd been at it for just a week. That Friday evenin' I was to be paid, and I had a great plan in my head. Mary was just crazy over flowers. A missionary lady had brought her a bunch once and again, and the way she doted on 'em was just surprisin'. Dear, dear, how often I've thought of Mary when I see the youngsters pullin' flowers and throwin' 'em away!"

The deacon paused a moment. Jack broke off a bit of the blossoms, and, with the gentleness of a woman, fastened it in the old farmer's coat.

"Thankee! thankee! I never could pick fruit-blossoms myself, but I don't know but flowers is as much needed as fruit. Well, as I was a-sayin', I had a plan. I had seen a lovely rose-bush in a pot at the corner grocery, and meant to buy that for Mary. I priced it; 'twas just twenty-five cents; and I'd watched every day and no one had bought it. Now, this morning I meant to buy it and keep it in the saloon till I'd get off, late at night. But when I got to the grocery the rose-bush warn't there! I've had a good many dis'p'intments one way and another, but I don't know's ever I felt one wuss. The groceryman was talkin' to a big rough-lookin' fellow, but I was that eager I couldn't wait, and I just rushed up and said: 'You ain't sold that rose-bush?'

"I guess I looked mighty airnest, for they both looked at me, and then the man said: 'Yes, bubby, I sold it yesterday afternoon. But there's other flowers—this man's just bargaining for me to buy some of his'n.'

"Are you so fond of flowers, sonny?' said the strange man.

"I told him I wanted the rose for my sister, who was sick, and then I said I had told Mary how pretty the rose was, and, though she didn't know I was to get it, I'd meant to buy it—I'd borrowed the money from Tom 'cause I wouldn't be paid off till midnight.

"'Midnight! A little fellow like you!' exclaimed the big man. 'And where do you work till midnight?'

"'At the big saloon around the corner,' I said. 'I ain't so young---I'm fourteen!'

"'And working in a saloon? What does that sister o' your n say to that?' said the big one.

"'She feels mighty bad about it. She cries and cries. But I tell her I wouldn't drink, not if they killed me, nor I won't play cards; and tonight I'll have three dollars for Mary.'

"The groceryman had gone to another customer. The big stranger stood lookin' me over for a minute or so, and then he laid his hand on my shoulder and said: 'How'd Mary like you to live on a farm, sonny?'

"I told him that that was just what made Mary feel so bad. A lady had told her to pray about everything, and Mary had prayed and prayed that I might go to work on a farm—as if there were farms in New York City!

"'Now, see here, sonny,' said the man, 'you just look in that covered wagon and pick out the flowers you'd like for Mary, and then tell me where she lives, and I'll go and see her.'

"'You'll believe I stepped up to that wagon pretty lively. It was just full of roses—little pots and big ones. But I hadn't a minute to spare, and I pulled out a beautiful pink rose that made me think of Mary's cheeks at night, and told him where we lived; and then I just flew around the corner. I was late, and the man was mighty cross. The police had been in the night before, and I got hard words and some blows, but I didn't care—Mary would have that rose! I haven't time to tell you how the men took a fancy to make me drink that evening, and how my own father, half tipsy as he was, helped 'em on; but at last it was time for me to leave, and I asked for my pay. Jack, just think how I felt when that saloon-keeper told me my father had taken my pay in liquor! I was stiff and sore—I had been up late for seven nights; and now I hadn't a cent for Mary!

"Dear, dear! How it all comes back to me! Well, I got home somehow, and crept up softly, hoping she was asleep but she was sitting up in bed, her cheeks like the rose by her side and her eyes shining. I just threw myself on her bed and cried---though I was a boy---and she had sense enough to let me. But pretty soon I began to listen to what she was saying and she certainly had news. The big man was coming for me the next day and I was to live at his house. He hadn't chick nor child and his wife would be glad to have a boy around, besides his needing help.

"Well, the long and the short of it was, I went and I stayed; and when the dear old man and his wife died, they treated me like an own child and left me all."

"And Mary?"

The Deacon wiped his face as if it were a June day instead of a May day.

"Mary? Mary was like these here blossoms—too tender and delicate to last long. Yet perhaps the fruit has come in place of the blossoms—I wouldn't ha' been much use in this world if it warn't for Mary."

Jack sat silent looking at the blossoms. Was not fruit coming from that far-off life even now? Another life was changed that day by means of a flower—only a blossom picked before it could fructify, but shall we say "What a pity!"

From that day Jack Dorset dated two friendships. Before long Deacon Taft knew the story of another flower, for Jack confessed to the old farmer his progress on the downward road, and how a branch of apple-blossoms had stopped him, while Kate Travis and her husband learned to look for Jack's coming as one of the simple pleasures of their quiet home, little dreaming how God-given was the impulse to send the apple-blossoms to town.—[Christian Union.

Italian Sailor Boys.

In writing of his experience with Italian seamen, Mr. Keane gives them a first-rate character; but what will interest the reader most is what he has to say of the boys among the crew. There were nine of these on board from twelve to twenty-one years of age.

These young boys serve for a period of seven years, beginning at a pay of three shillings a month, which is increased every year until it becomes nine shillings a month in the last year of their apprenticeship. They are brought up in an extremely hard manner; only those who are in the last year of their time are allowed to live below. The other poor little wretches sleep anywhere, two or three of them in the galley during their watch below at night.

They have no proper mess; but the cook used to give them a great pan of food from the remnants of our mess and the cabin. It was generally a mixture of macaroni, boiled beans, boiled cornmeal, stockfish, olive oil, and scrapings from every other dish of the day.

The five youngest boys would find the dryest place on deck, and then sit round it with one spoon among them all. Each one would take one spoonful and hand the spoon to his right-hand neighbor; so the spoon would go round until the food all disappeared, each one having taken the same number of spoonfuls.—[Youth's Companion.

Whale as an Article of Food.

The London Daily Telegraph has been discussing the possibility of inducing mankind to eat whale. Somebody, greatly daring, has dined on whale's flesh, and reports it good. One average whale would yield 50,000 pints of soup—somewhat oily, perhaps, but nutritious and heat-producing; good enough, at any rate, for charity dinners to the poor. "An entire child's school," says the editor, "might be fed out of a single whale for the whole winter." That would depend, probably, on the size of the child's school and the size of the whale. It may be admitted, however, that what Mark Twain calls a good, ordinary, moderate-sized whale would comprise a great deal of solid eating; it may also be presumed that a little of it would go a long ways. Moreover, the cetaceans are a long-lived race; the Telegram has heard of specimens from 200 to 700 years old. There is a strong antecedent probability that even a middle aged whale—say, rising his third century—would be tough. All things considered, therefore, the calculation is not unreasonable that one whale would last a boarding school a whole winter. The editor supposes that this would mean a great saving to the boarding school keeper. That depends on the price of the whale. Is it expected that whale meat will be cheaper than mutton?

An Eccentric Bridegroom.

An eccentric bridgegroom requested his bride to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed, "Pull the line!"

She pulled it, at his request, as far as she could.

He cried, "Pull it over!"

"I can't," she replied.

"Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband.

But in vain were the efforts of the bride to pull over the line so long as the husband held on to the opposite end. But when he came round, and they both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease.

"There," said he, as the line fell from the roof, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other, but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pull together. If we oppose each other, it will be hard work; if we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us therefore always pull together."—[New York Mercury.

THE SIMOON.

A Whirlwind that Sweeps Over the African Desert.

Its Generation and Incidents in Its Terrible Career.

The most remarkable of the hot winds is the simoon (sambuli, samun, shelook, etc.), the violent whirlwind, with or without sand, which affects the deserts of Africa and southwestern Asia. The great heat of the soil passing into the atmosphere causes an appreciable expansion and lightening of the latter, resulting in the formation of small cyclonic disturbances. The surrounding atmosphere, in the never-ceasing natural struggle to maintain an equilibrium, rushes in to fill the space vacated by the expanded air, and in its turn undergoes the same process, until at last there is a powerful current drawn into the vortex, frequently bringing with it quantities of loose sand, and the cyclone then becomes visible—huge columns of sand whirling round and moving forward at the same time. The air, already very dry before the simoon originated, now becomes still more so from the presence of the dense cloud of dust. Away goes the storm across the desert; at first it is seen as a low haze on the horizon, but quickly spreading the cloud advances, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly, the tall pillars being visible a long way off darkening the atmosphere, and bringing with them great destruction. In the whirl the wind blows with the force of a hurricane, hills of sand are taken up, and are either scattered or are again gathered into new hills wherever the storm chooses to deposit them, so that the desert is dotted with frequently shifting sand ranges. Under these are buried whole caravans of traders, travelers and even armies. The simoom is supposed to have annihilated the armies of Sennacherib and of Cambyses.

So terribly dry is the air in these storms that it is fatal to vegetation, while the density of the dust cloud makes it almost impossible for human beings to breathe. This gives rise to the idea that the wind contained a deadly poison; hence the Arabic simoon, signifying a poisonous wind—but it is no more poisonous than any other wind, its fatal qualities being simply the excessive dryness and the quantity of fine sand with which it is loaded. The temperature of the air has been known to rise to 133 degrees, and its desiccating effect is seen in dried-up mouths and nostrils, in skin cracking, intense thirst, painful and difficult breathing and inability to sleep. The time occupied in passing a given spot varies between a few minutes and twenty or twenty-four hours, the blast leaving behind it unmistakable evidence of the path it has travelled. The hot, parching air of the simoon, almost as soon as the breath is out of the body and before decomposition has time to set in, causes the flesh to lose all its firmness and consistency, so that it drops or may be taken off the bones easily.

A party of officers sleeping on the roof of General Jacob's house at Jacobabad thus recount their experience of the simoom: "They were awakened by a sensation of suffocation, and an exceedingly hot, oppressive feeling in the air, while at the same time a powerful smell of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere. On the following morning a number of trees in the garden were found to be withered in a remarkable manner. It was as if a current of fire about twelve yards in breadth had passed through the garden in a straight line, singeing and destroying every green thing in its course. Entering on one side and passing out on the other, its path was as defined as the course of a river."

Palgrave was overtaken by one of these scourges in northern Arabia. After some preliminary remarks on the advance of the simoom, he proceeds: "So dark was the atmosphere, and so burning the heat, that it seemed that hell had risen from the earth, or descended from above. But at the moment when the worst of the concentrated poison-blast was coming round we were already prostrate, one and all within the tent, with our heads well wrapped up, almost suffocated, indeed, but safe; while our camels lay without like dead, their long necks stretched out on the sand, awaiting the passing of the gale. We remained thus for ten minutes, during which a still heat, like that of a red-hot iron slowly passing over us, was alone to be felt. Then the tent walls began again to flap in the returning gusts, and announced that the worst of the simoon has gone by. My comrades appeared more like corpses than living men, and so, I suppose, did I. However, I could not forbear, in spite of warnings, to step out and look at the camels; they were still lying flat, as though they had been dead, and the air was yet darkish, but before long it brightened up to its usual dazzling clearness. During the whole time that the simoon lasted, the atmosphere was entirely free from sand or dust; so that I hardly know how to account for its singular obscurity.—[Cornhill Magazine.

A New York burglar swallowed a diamond to escape arrest. A diamond in the rough, surely.

A Reminiscent Ship Chandler.

On South street, just below Old slip and close by an alley narrow enough to be a Constantinople street, a couple of shipping clerks were observed by a New York Telegram reporter despatching bales of pungent oakum, coils of fresh-tarred chains, black and white anchors and solid bights of hawsers like butchers' blocks.

"Where is this lumber going?" asked the reporter, tapping what looked like a lot of wooden gutters.

"Rough oars," said the man with the marking pot, "and they are bound for Marseilles. They were ordered by the French Minister of Marine and have just come down from our Michigan factory."

"Why didn't they finish them?"

"They were ordered 'rough.' There are old marines round the French navy yard otherwise idle who will be put to work whittling these oars into proper shape. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Liverpool, Hamburg and New Zealand all cry for American oars, too, so it seems America not only paddles her own canoe but the rest of the world's as well."

"What is that thing there, like a stone mop?"

"That is a holy stone," replied the chandler's encyclopedia; "a stone mop used by sailors to polish the decks.

"We sell everything the skipper wants, from a galvanized sheathing nail to a galvanized anchor."

"Your office inside," said the reporter, "looks more like a banker's than a chandler's. It has plate glass windows and shining brass fixtures."

"'The old man' (the head of the house) tells us that fifty years ago both clerks and merchant used to huddle around tallow candles until 11 or 12 o'clock at night writing letters and copying them; that, instead of the revolving cushioned chairs we sit in now, they used to perch themselves on hard, square-topped stools made by the carpenter, and in those 'good old times' clerks would work two or three years without pay for the privilege of learning the business. How's that? And, after all, some of the same clerks died millionaires!'

The Patient South American Burro.

The burro is a very interesting being, with his serious face, his contentment under a hard lot, his patience under a load, and his intelligence, writes a South American correspondent of the Commercial Gazette. His living costs nothing. Turned out at night on the "mesa," he finds it among the sage and other weeds. He can go long without water. The tradition is that he can live on nothing, and there is considerable practical faith in it. In the street, in front of the supply stores, a score of them may be seen of a morning, in a bunch, loading up. Their burdens make transportation comical—a cook stove balanced on the other side by boxes; an iron wheelbarrow, its handles nearly touching ground, balanced by boxes and sacks; iron rails, one on each side, running forward of him and dragging behind on the ground; all the miscellaneous materials of mine working and of the living supplies bound on his back in queer shapes whose bulk make him look still smaller. The adjusting and fastening of these loads is an art. The burros are also said to have an art of grunting heavily while the load is being put on, to cut it short. Loaded up, off they go in a bunch, urged by a man on horseback, until they reach the mountain trail, when they fall into single file, an experienced one in the lead.

Letters of Ancient Times.

A remarkable discovery has been made in Egypt of tablets, or letters, which compose a literary correspondence of 3500 to 4000 years ago, carried on between Egyptians and Asiatics. The tablets now in Vienna represent letters and dispatches sent to Egypt by the governors and kings of Palestine, Syria, Babylonia, and other countries of western Asia. The find is remarkable every way, and opens the people of that age to us with freshness and familiarity. It is clear that the literary spirit is very ancient, and Prof. Sayce surmises we shall yet find libraries of clay books. One town in Judah was called "Book Town," or "Library Town." The momentum of this discovery will be marked. Rich men should hesitate no longer to unearth the vast treasures of the orient.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

Quicksand.

Quicksand is composed chiefly of small particles of mica mixed largely with water. The mica is so smooth that the fragments slip upon each other with the greatest facility, so that any heavy body which displaces them will sink and continue to sink until a solid bottom is reached. When particles of sand are jagged and angular, any weight pressing on them will crowd them together until they are compacted into a solid mass. A sand composed of mica or soapstone, when sufficiently mixed with water, seems incapable of such consolidation.

Intoxicated Birds.

Florida produces a peculiar berry called the Pride of China, of which the mocking-birds of that flowery land partake largely when ripe, and intoxication ensues. They get on a regular "tear," and behave a good deal as men do under such circumstances, hiccoughing, staggering, leering at each other, shouting and mixing up all sorts of songs.

A Great Misfortune.

Not many years ago a Babu was being driven along one of the main thoroughfares in Calcutta by his coachman in the usual careless way, and ran into a gentleman's dogcart and damaged it. The police appeared on the scene, and the result was a summons against the Babu for damages, and against the driver for furious and reckless driving. The case came before the magistrate and when the coachman was called an individual stepped forward and said that he was the man. Of course he was identified by the police and in the end was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, the Babu being ordered to pay a certain sum for damages. The next day, while the owner of the dogcart was in office, the Babu's pleader appeared with the money and the plaintiff, after receiving it, said: "Look here, now, the thing is all over; but tell me, was the man who appeared in court yesterday the coachman who ran into me? I didn't think he was." "Oh, sir," said the pleader, "it was great misfortune. At the time when the summons came on for hearing the Babu needed the coachman's service, so he said to his nephew, who lives with him, 'You go to the court—it will be only a matter of a small fine—take this money with you.' And now, sir, the Babu's nephew has got one month's rigorous imprisonment and he dare not complain, for he would then be prosecuted for false impersonation. It is great misfortune!' Thus does the law at times avenge its own dignity upon those who trifle with it. —[Calcutta (India) Englishman.

Growing Indigo in America.

Farmers in various parts of the country says the New York Mail and Express are beginning the cultivation of the indigo plant, which forms a very important feature of Chinese agriculture. The indigo fern is one of the seed-pod variety of plants, with a stock and leaf not unlike the fish geranium, but of darker green in color. It is very hardy, easily cultivated, and, unlike many of our native products, is never attacked by insects.

The plants are gathered for manufacturing purposes when they have obtained the height of about two feet, and at this period the leaves have assumed rich dark blue color. To extract the article that is sold for mechanical and domestic uses, the plants are placed in receptacles and covered with fresh, clear water, in which they remain for three days, until the indican, a peculiar substance in the juice of the plant, is decomposed by fermentation. To this is added at specified times a little slacked lime. The whole is frequently stirred to assist the process. The indigo is precipitated in a dark blue sediment, which, when dried, is the indigo of commerce. By repeating the process until a greater degree of decomposition takes place, a very dark blue is obtained, and for commercial purposes the darker the color the better and the higher price it brings.

Jokers Spoil a Lecturer's Test.

In Glen Falls, N. Y., once, the announcement had been made that in the evening a burning building would be made to demonstrate the fire-extinguishing abilities of the "modern wonder, hand grenades." In the meantime, a sort of "shanty" was erected in the village square. Darkness came and so did the crowd, and so did the stranger with his wonderful bottles. After a lecture on the merits of the grenade, he proceeded to ignite his pyre. The flames loomed up before there was any serious ignition of the wood; the knight of the grenade threw off his coat and let the bottles fly. As each one crashed against the board, higher leaped the flames and more fierce the fire burned! Faster flew the grenades and larger grew the conflagration, till the grenades at hand and their astonished thrower were exhausted. The "shanty" was soon a pile of ashes, and the discomfited vendor of grenades retired amid shouts and jeers far from consolatory. And to this day he has never learned who drew the corks of his grenades, and, pouring out the contents, substituted kerosene.—[Argonaut.

Ingenious Moonshiners.

The moonshiners in Eastern Kentucky resort to a great many ingenious devices to escape the clutches of the revenue officers. Stills are secreted in caves in the mountains, guarded by well armed men, and it is sometimes several years before they are unearthed and the operators brought to justice. An instance of this kind is where a gang of men hid their still in a cave and arranged it so as to make the smoke ascend through the hollow of a large tree. This was carried on in a successful way for a long time, but was at last broken up by the officers. A genius in Perry county, Ky., several years ago, inspired by a natural thirst for "something stronger than water," invented and constructed a still out of an iron kettle, making a wooden cap and using a long gun barrel for the worm.—[Graphic.

The Sultan's Culinary System.

The food of the Sultan of Turkey is cooked by one man and his aids. It is prepared in silver vessels and each vessel is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp after the meal is cooked. These seals are broken in the presence of the Sultan by the high chamberlain, who takes a spoonful at each dish before the sultan tastes it. The annual expenditure of the Sultan's household is over $41,000,000.

The Quest.

There once was a restless boy
Who dwelt in a home by the sea,
Where the water danced for joy
And the wind was glad and free:
But he said, "Good mother, oh! let me go;
For the dullest place in the world, I know,
Is this little brown house,
This old brown house,
Under the apple tree."

"I will travel east and west,
The loveliest homes I'll see;
And when I have found the best,
Dear mother, I'll come for thee.
I'll come for thee in a year and a day,
And joyfully then we'll haste away
From this little brown house,
This old brown house,
Under the apple tree."

So he traveled here and there,
But never content was he,
Though he saw in lands most fair
The costliest homes there be;
He something missed from the sea or sky
Till he turned again, with a wistful sigh,
To the little brown house,
The old brown house,
Under the apple tree.

Then the mother saw and smiled,
While her heart grew glad and free.
"Hast thou chosen a home, my child?
Ah, where shall we dwell?" quoth she.
And he said, "Sweet mother, from east to west,
The loveliest home and the dearest and best,
Is a little brown house,
An old brown house,
Under an apple tree."
—[Eudora S. Bumstead, in St. Nicholas.

HUMOROUS.

The mermaid's favorite tune—Neptune.

Breakfast is the proper place to call the roll.

Europe has several kings who are total rex.

It is the man who pulls for the shore who wants the earth.

Some men never tumble, even when an idea strikes them.

In order to look spruce it is not necessary to be evergreen.

Though a lawyer may be long-winded, his business is usually brief.

Cathay seems to be a poor place for bicycling. The poet says:—"Better fifty years in Europe than a cycle in Cathay."

"Do you know Brown—a dried-up old man?" "Yes, I know Brown, but the description doesn't fit. He talks incessantly and never dries up?"

"Music," said old Dr. Johnson, "is the least disagreeable of all noises." But the piano was not invented, and gutter bands not imported then.

"The world is mine!" exclaimed the tragedian in "Monte Cristo," and the comedy man, waiting for eight weeks' back salary, murmured faintly: "Cut me off a piece of New York, please."

Tommy Shortcash (reading)—"Say, pa, what does the Latin word 'ex' mean?' Professor Shortcash—"Out of, I believe, my son." Tommy—"Well, you're always exchange, then, ain't you?"

A New-York correspondent counted 14 millionaires in a group on the piazza of a Saratoga hotel. That's nothing; we've seen one little woman on a Summer hotel piazza put on nearly as many airs as that.

A Morning Call---Tubbley (bashfully, and removing his hat spasmodically)---Is Miss Tremmor in? Maid---She is; but she's engaged. Tubbley (who settled things last night)---I know it---I'm the young man.

"And you saw cordwood for a living?" "Yes, sir, and it is an honorable employment." "No doubt, no doubt." "Yes, sir, so honorable that my labors are universally applauded." "Applauded!" "Yes. My work is always on cord."

In the country. Miss Travis—"Oh, here you are, Mr. De Smith! Mrs. Raynor says she lost the dinner-horn and doesn't know how to get the men up to dinner. Suppose you go out and stand on the piazza. I think they could hear your necktie as far as the lake meadow."

Pretty Cousin—And what are you going to do, Bob, when you grow up to be a man? Bob—Oh, I mean to be a park policeman and you shall be my nurse. Cousin—But policemen don't have nurses, Bob. Bob—Oh, don't they, though? That shows you've never been in the park.

Disgusted husband (eating breakfast on fifth floor of flat)—Maria, what do you call this? Wife—That is a loaf of Boston brown bread of my own baking, John. [John opens window and throws loaf of bread out. It kills a street-car horse. Great excitement. Missile inspected by local scientists and unanimously pronounced an aerolite].

A bear, wishing to rob a bee hive, laid himself down in front of it and overturned it with his paw. "Now," said he, "I will lie perfectly still and let the bees sting me until they are exhausted and powerless; their honey may then be obtained without opposition." And it was so obtained, but by a fresh bear, the other being dead. This narrative exhibits one aspect of the "Fabian policy" splendidly.

She had gently refused him, and as he turned to go, she said: "I am very sorry Mr. Arbuckle, but some day you may learn to love one more worthy of you perhaps than I, and as you go to the gate be careful of the dog." "Careful of the dog," he repeated bitterly, and he crushed his hat down over his eyes, "I've been too careful of him already, and if he crosses my path to-night, I'll kill him."

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
STATE AT LARGE.
James E. Boyd, of Guilford county.
Augustus M. Moore, of Pitt county.
1 dist., George A. Sparrow, Beaufort co,
2 dist. Joseph J. Martin, Edgecombe,
3 dist. Oscar J. Spears, Harnett,
4 dist. William A. Albright; Durham.
5 dist. J. T. Strayhorn, Person,
6 dist., Richard M. Norment, Robeson,
7 dist., M. L. Mott, Iredell.
8 dist., Julius B. Fortune, Cleveland,

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR
PETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES. F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUPT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

FOR CONGRESS,
ELIHU A. WHITE,
Of Perquimans.

FOR SENATORS,
JOSHUA S. LISTER, of Pasquotank.
SOLOMON PARKER, of Hertford Co.

The feathers of the Democratic fowle are falling rapidly.

Cleveland will go thundering down the ages as the only President who "blew in" $10,000 for his election.

The expenditure of this Democratic Administration have been more than $50,000,000 in excess of the last Republican Administration.

Prosperity depends on good wages, and if the workingmen support the party favoring the Mills bill they will get hard times made to order.

"No workingman in this country has yet asked for Free Trade, and if he votes for it he will do so through ignorance."—T. V. Powderly,

What will it profit a man if, in order to save 17 cents in the cost of living, he relinquishes $1 in wages? These figures, wage earners, are official.

Every voter in this State should know the Blair Bill has been passed three times by a Republican Senate and always defeated by a Democratic House.

Some of Indiana's able Democratic statesmen, prominent in election frauds, would like to "come out" for Cleveland, but the prison authorities will not give them an opportunity this year.

"The remedy for a Trust is to place the article in question on the free list.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Then why did not your party put sugar on the free list, instead of making the duty on it 68 per cent?

It is plain to be seen that the people are not listening to the old promises made by the Democrats for the last fifteen years, but are using their own judgement and are leaving the party in numbers.

During the revenue tariff period 1840-60 we sent abroad in cash, over and above our sales to foreign countries, $396,216,161. This is contraction. During the last twelve years under protection we sold to our foreign customers in excess of what we bought from them the sum of $1,612,669,735. This is business.

The Democratic party has not alone broken its pledges in regard to Civil Service reform, but it has really broken all the other pledges that it has made in relation to the Government of the country; and now it asks to be returned to power for four years more, so that it may be permitted to "do it again."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The Commissioner of Education, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that more than twelve million of children attended the public schools some part of the last fiscal year, and of these nearly eight million were in average daily attendance. He says:

"In both respects the Southern States, once so backward, have made greater progress than other parts of the country. The private and incorporated schools, colleges and universities show in general marked advance in prosperity. There has been some improvement in the character and extent of instruction given, and especially in the direction of industrial and technical subjects."

We consider such a report most gratifying, and we trust that the improvement in the direction of industrial and technical subjects may increase greatly.

PRETENCE VS. PRACTICE.

"We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries."—*Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.*

The Mills bill, to which Mr. Cleveland and his party are formally committed, specially declares for absolute free trade in lumber, an established industry representing an annual product of nearly $300,000,000 a year.

It declares for absolute free trade in wool, an established industry producing over $20,000,000 a year.

It provides for absolute free trade in salt, an established industry producing $40,000,000 a year.

It calls for absolute free trade in brick, building and monumental stone and granite, lime, potash and cement, whose production gives employment to thousands of American workmen at American wages.

It declares for absolute free trade in tin plates and cotton ties of which we now import twenty thousand dollars worth annually, all of which might be produced by our own labor if protected against the unequal foreign competition.

It would establish absolute free trade in hemp, jute, flax, and the other established industries, which are even now unable to compete with the foreign importations which are thrown upon our markets to the extent of thirty thousand dollars annually to the displacement of so much American labor.

In short, in calls for absolute free trade in one sixth of our entire dutiable importations, and yet Cleveland has the audacity to affirm that it is not a crusade in the direction of Free Trade!

THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

Briefly condensed, the present campaign is more that a political controversy. It involves the prosperity and the life of industries and the rewards of labor. It touches the hearth stone. National power and independence are at stake. Shall America be American or English is the question. Shall the Republic be dependent or indipendent? Shall the products of labor, whether from the farm or the factory, have a market that will pay the laborer according to the American standard under protection, or the foreign standard under free trade? Shall we listen to the hum of industry or the moan of want?

Tell us, oh voter, shall we in this country produce our own wool, cut our own lumber, manufacture our owe iron, and all we eat and wear, or shall we buy of the foreigner? Shall we utilize our unexhaustable resources and be independent American freemen, or shall we let the foreigner first crush our industries and then extort the prices which cupidity dictates when the home supply is destroyed.

These are the questions involved in the issues which a deluded President has forced upon the American people. Upon such an issue, so vital to National independence and individual prosperity, it is not strange that Democrats as well as Republicans should unite in saying, "It is not party, but country; it is not politics but patriotism."

TARIFF HISTORY.

The first Protective tariff law was passed during Washington's Administration. It gave a fair meed of protection to our people under the conditions which then existed. Prosperity was the result.

In 1816 our protective system was substantially broken down and duties were reduced to what was called a revenue basis. Great distress was the consequence and bankrupty extended over the land.

In 1824 through the efforts of the great father and organizer of the American protective tariff system, Henry Clay, the law was again put on our statue books, and again great prosperity came to our people.

In 1832 the tariff was reduced and again came disaster and hard times. Our industries were broked down and the people suffered.

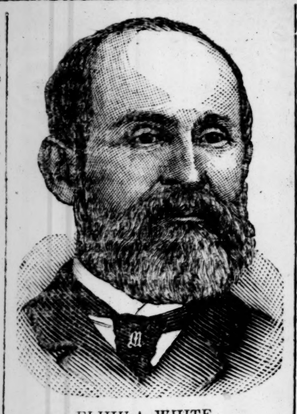
In 1840, under the leadership of an earlier Harrison, the people carried the election for protection, and the industrial condition of the country immediately began to improve; but in 1844 the Democratic party came into power and returned to the tariff for-revenue system and the usual results followed.

In 1861 the Republican party gave us a protective tariff system. With the results all are familiar. The growth of the country almost passes comprehension.

Col. Dockery is making a magnificent canvass, Although a farmer and a poor man, he is known to be intellectually among the foremost men of the State. In all the element that go to make a popular and practical debater he is the superior of his competitor. His manly and pointed presentation of the live issues before the country strike home to the people with a hearty response.

The Democratic majority in Arkansas turns out to be 30,000 less than it was four years ago.

Change the County government.



ELIHU A. WHITE

It is with great pleasure that the CAROLINIAN presents its readers with a likeness and furnishes them with a brief sketch of the life and history of the Republican candidate of this District for Congress.

Elihu A. White was born at Belvidere, Perquimans, county, N. C., on the 18th of November, 1834, and is now in the prime and vigor of life. He is the youngest of a family of nine children, four of whom are still living. He was reared on a farm, going to school at the Belvidere Academy, near his home, in the winter time and following the plow and doing the other work incident to farm life during the summer, In 1852 he spent one year at the New Garden School near Greensboro. He owns and resides on a farm that has been in the family for three generations, and his main occupation has been that of a farmer. For some years prior to 1880 he was also engaged in merchandizing.

In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate, and afterwards filled the office of magistrate and county Commissioner, To the latter office he was appointed to fill a vacancy in July, 1873, and he was elected chairman of the Board. He was elected twice thereafter by the people, receiving flattering majorities each time, holding the office and serving as chairman up to December 1878, when the present system of county government went into effect. During that time the finances of the county were in good condition, the orders always at par and the county indebtedness, amounting to hundreds of dollars, paid off.

On the 12th of July, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Internal Revenue and held the office nearly four years, when, by action of President Arthur, the District was consolidated and made a part of the Fourth District, He wound up the business of the office and paid over every cent due the Government within thirty days. He received a highly complimentary notice from the Department for his fidelity and efficiency, and the press of all shades of opinion in the District gave him praise for his impartial discharge of his official duties.

In 1884 he was elected a District delegate to the National Republican Convention and voted for Blaine, and in 1888 he was elected as a delegate from the State-at-large and was the only member of the North Carolina delegation that voted continuously for Benjamin Harrison,

He was nominated, without his consent, in 1886 for the Legislature, and was elected by a more than party majority, receiving 317 votes over his competitor; a wealthy and popular farmer. He was placed by the Speaker of the House upon several of the most important committees, among them Finance, Insane Asylum, Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Education, and was Chairman of the Fish Committee.

In manners Mr. White is unostentations, affable and genial. He possesses a vigorous intellect, is noted for his sound practical sense and correct business habits, and in every relation of life his character is unblemished. No man stands higher in the esteem of his neighbors and all who know him. He is one of nature's noblemen—an HONEST MAN! He will make a safe, capable and industrious Representative in the National Congress and the interests of the people of the District will be best served in electing him.

Correspondent Crawford Converted by What He Saw in Europe.

WHEELING, Sept. 15.—T. C. Crawford, of the New York World was in the city to-day. He is on a tour of the Southern States. In speaking of his late trip to Europe Mr. Crawford said to the Press correspondent: "I went to Europe a confirmed tariff reformer; I returned a protectionist, and if every voter in the United States could take the tour and witness the results of a free trade policy as I did, Harrison would be elected unanimously."

Is it True?

North State.

Is is true that Judge Fowle has never mentioned the special tax bonds or the Legislature of 1868 9 since the joint canvass began? We hear that he has not. Then why does the Judge omit this part of the campaign discussion which is made so prominent by other Democrats. Is it possible that Judge Fowle is afraid of it? Perhaps the report of the Shipp fraud commission haunts him.

Richard Battle of the Raleigh Observer has accepted a business position at Denver, Colorado,

Some Questions for Democrats.

Toledo Blade.

We ask our friends to "change ends" for a little while with the free traders, and ask them some questions. Here are a few that will do for a start:

If protection is a burden to our people, why have we, under 27 years of that policy, increased our population 20,000,000, and doubled the population of our cities?

Increased our coal product from 14,000,000 tons to 100,000,000 tons?

Increased our iron ore output from 900,000 tons to 9,000,000 tons?

Increased the number employed in our metal industries from 53,000 to 350,000?

Increased the number employed in our wood industries from 130,000 persons to 350,000 persons?

The number employed in our woolen industries from 60,000 to 160,000?

Why have we taken from England 55,000,000 customers for cotton goods?

Why do we employ 35,000 instead of 12,000 in the pottery, stoneware and glass industries?

Employ 30,000 instead of 6,000 in the chemical industry?

Increased our railway mileage from 30,000 to 130,000 miles?

Increased the number of our farms from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000?

And their value from $6,000,000, 000 to $10,000,000,000?

Our production of cereals from 1,250,000,000 bushels to nearly 3, 000,000,000?

Our live stock from $1,000,000,000 to more than $2,000,000,000?

Our flocks from 22,000,000 to upward of 50,000,000?

Our wool products from 60,000, 000 pounds to 359,000,000 pounds?

The number et persons engaged in gainful occupations from 12,500,000 to 17,500,000?

Why are the wages of the laborers higher here than in any other country?

Why do a greater percentage of working men own their homes?

Why do children go to school well fed and well clothed?

Why is labor respected and the working man supported in every legitimate endeavor to better his condition?

Why do a greater percentage of workmen become masters here than in any other country in the world?

We shall be obliged to any one who will send us replies that explain these things on any ground but the result of the protective policy. It can't be done.

Extract.

From a recent speech of Gen, Harrison.

I have heard it said by some leaders of Democratic thought that the reduction proposed by the Mills bill and the further reduction which some are candid enough to admit they contemplate, will stimulate American production by opening foreign markets; and that the interests of manufacturing establishments would thus be promoted. But those who advance this argument also say that it will not do to progress too rapidly in the direction of free trade; that we must go slowly, because our protected industries cannot stand too rapid an advance, it would not be safe- [Laughter.]

Now, my countrymen, if this plan of revenue reform is to be promotive of our manufacturing interests, why go slowly? Why not open the gates and let us have the promised good at once [Laughter and applause.] Is it that these philosophers think the cup of prophecy will be so sweet and full that our laboring people cannot be allowed to drink it at one draught. [Applause and cries of "good, good."] No, my countrymen, this statement implies what these gentlemen know to be true, that the effect of the proposed legislation is diminished production and diminished wages, and they desire that you shall have an opportunity to get used to it. [Applause.]

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., Co. Atty., Clay county, Texas; says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at Wood & Wads. worth's Drug Store.

Mr. Dockery's telling point in his speech here was that before the war cotton was king, and all other industries were brought to its feet, But since the war, under a protective tariff, the people have disenthroned it, even hay and poultry running ahead of it. This done by the home markets built up by the manufactures and diversified industries of the country.—Reidsville Weekly.

A Shot from a Gatling Gun.

Boston Record, Rep.

R. J. Gatling, the big Connecticut gun-maker, a long-life Democrat, has fired a shot for Harrison. And we all know what a repeater the Gatling gun is. Chairman Quay will do well to enroll Major Gatling with his heavy artillery.

"Charles A. Dana, of the N. Y. Sun, told a friend of mine the other day that the contest is practically settled—that Harrison will be elected."—G. C. Buell in Rochester Post Express.

"There is no hope of passing the Blair bill, or repealing the internal revenue laws, and I cannot follow in Mr. Cleveland's line, and I shall not vote for him. I voted and worked for him four years ago and made promises in good faith, which I thought would be carried out, but they were not, and I am ashamed of the part I played:"—Richmond Pearson at Asheville,

Farming and Planting Interest Ruined by the Tariff Fulse.

From speech of Hon. Joseph E. Brown of Ga.

Prior to the war, in the period of low tariff, a good article of calico was worth from 10 to 12 cents at retail. Now the same article, and just as good, can be bought at from 5 to 6 cents a yard, one-half the price that it brought during the low tariff period. So you see, Mr. President, how the present high tariff is ruining the planters and farmers who have to buy calico. Prior to the war all agricultural implements were worth from 30 to 50 per cent more than they now command. For instance, is was worth 35 cents to lay a scooter plow at a blacksmith shop, and would cost from 50 to 75 cents to purchase one. Now you can purchase it for 25 cents. Everybody knows this helps the farmer. And in the face of all this the free-trader tells the farmer that he is being ruined by the tariff. How utterly *absurd!* How absolutely *false!* Yet they say the planting interest is being ruined by the high tariff. Take the article of bacon, for instance, which is purchased largely by the farmers of Georgia, and prior to the war, during the low tariff period, it was worth from 10 to 12 cents a pound in the market. Now it ranges generally from 6 to 8, and it has sold by the car-load within the last three or four years as low as 4½.

This is the way the tariff is ruining the great mass of farmers in the South who have to buy their bacon and other food supplies; and I might extend this list by enumerating article after article purchased by the farmer that is worth a third less, or one half as much now, in the mark't as it cost him prior to the war. Now, the farmers who are getting this reduction upon the price formerly paid by them for necessary articles would never know they were being ruined if they were not kindly reminded of it by their good friends, the agents or advocates of the whiskey ring.

Republican State Platform

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government, and as the result of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people,

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,

American Net & Twine Co.,

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton Street, N. Y.

23.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with it somewhere but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.
24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N. C.

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

TERMS $2 & $2.50 Per Day.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL will offer first class accommodations of the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L. ROGERSON, Prop.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOWTON Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.
Boston.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1889, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1889.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th. 1889.

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal.
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n B'd Trustees

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

—0—0—

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING — CAPS — GENTS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Sawyer, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of Coal, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and low rates guaranteed.

Office on Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. TELEPHONE No. 44

E. Hilgartner Sons
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

H. ZIEGLER, Agt., Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. P. ZIEGLER, Agt., Edenton, N. C.

DR. S. A. NEW REMEDY which will cure all chronic diseases, or no pay. Its wonderful power to cure, and its simplicity, are unequaled. Send for circular and testimonials that will astonish you. Address DR. S. A. NEW REMEDY, Box 1, Station D, New York City.

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COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met at their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN

NOT A DRUG

1520 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Diseases of the Nervous System.*

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1520 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge E. S. Yeakres, New York City; Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phila.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Inverness, Scotland; Emma Cooper, Cuba, Spanish Honduras; M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Supt Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"*Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results,*" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1520 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.

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The undersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS

Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
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THE BEST THING OUT
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

Is used by grocerymen in distributing all perishable goods by farmers to dealers. Fruit and vegetables, at market, gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-two quart baskets respectively, with tight cover and rack to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a

PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside,
Maine.

NORFOLK

STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned and dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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NEW HOME

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

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Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
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Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	.50
General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
Kidney Disease	.50
Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
Erysipelas, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

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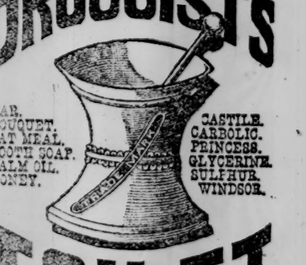
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
50O PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS TOILET SOAP



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Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

OFFER!

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a large stock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season.

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins ase very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ It's the people's fight.

☞ And they will be heard.

☞ The rule of "Court House rings," must end.

☞ The rice crop is promising fairly well.

☞ The rains and cool weather is hurting the cotton.

☞ The Republicans of Pasquotank are organizing. Clubs are being formed in every township, and "Vote the ticket from top to bottom," is the motto being adopted by all.

☞ Rev. Mr. Langston, Prohibiton Elector, spoke to a small crowd at the Court House here on Monday. He dealt both of the other parties some sharp blows.

☞ Mr. Parker was not present at the Republican Senatorial Convention and was notified of his nomination by the Secretary. His letter of acceptance appears in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. It speaks for itself and has the true ring.

☞ When a man exhibits loss of temper it is evidence that he feels worsted, and when badly "got the better of," if weak where brains ought to be, he drops argument and indulges in the vernacular of the bog—"bloody spalpeen" and kindred epithets.

☞ The joint discussion between the candidates for Congress is progressing very satisfactorily. From every point where they have met we have quite favorable reports of the impression made by Mr. White. He is making an effective canvass, winning votes and adding to his list of friends.

☞ A Tyrrell patron of the CAROLINIAN writes:

"I well remember your prediction in 1884 that in the event of Cleveland's election times would grow worse and money become scarcer. It has happened just as you told us it would."

The CAROLINIAN said just what it believed, as it always does, and it firmly believes there will be no change for the better until there is a "change" of Administration. The matter is in the hands of the people, to be decided on the 6th of November.

☞ The *Falcon* don't correctly "post" its readers about Maine. The real fight was on Congressmen, representing National issues. Reed's majority in 1886 was 1,185, in '88 it is 2,725; Boutelle's majority two years ago was 3,000, now it is 4,800: so, too, are the majorities of Dingley and Milliken largely increased. In addition to this, the *Falcon* should "post" its readers that the Republicans elected a solid State Senate, made large gains in the House and elected 96 of the 99 county officers. Its boast about the other States is simply a cackle over eggs that will never hatch.

☞ "Protection Democrat" is right. He says, 'To buy in the cheapest market isn't wise if our own workingmen have to suffer a cut in their wages in consequence." Absolute cheapness is not the main consideration. A thing may be too cheap for even a poor man. Better pay a decent price for an article, a price that enables the producer to live decently, than to get it for a song and compel the producer to live like a dog. Better pay a workingman fair wages and let him pay for his goods even a little more that they would cost in England, than force him to compete with underpaid labor and reduce his wages accordingly. There is a good deal more to be considered in this tariff issue outside the mere question of how or where to get the cheapest goods. As long as this country feels an interest in its workingmen and wants to see their condition better than that of the old world, it can afford to protect them with a tariff, even if some goods do cost the American purchaser a trifle more than they would cost in England. But the workingman himself is the one most vitally concerned, for if the products of cheap labor are to be thrown upon the American market without restriction, then his wages must come down to the level of the cheap foreign laborer. Then he may purchase a few things cheap, but he will find that for the other things which have not been reduced, his shortened wages will be totally inadequate to supply his needs. In a recent speech to a large delegation of laboring men, General Harrison said:

"The Democrats invite you to a feast of cheapness. You are promised foreign-made goods at very low prices and domestic competing goods, if any are made, at the same low rates. But do not forget that the spectre of lower wages will also attend the feast. Inevitably as certain as the night follows the day the adoption of this policy means lower wages. Choose, then, but do not forget that this cheapening process may be pushed so far as to involve the cheapening of human life and the loss of human happiness."

☞ Corn was 54 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Elihu A. White is in favor of a Protective Tariff. Thomas G. Skinner is not. Choose between them.

☞ Chowan Court at Edenton next week. We hope to meet a number of our friends there on Monday.

☞ When does a man get best wages? When two men are hunting one job, or two jobs two men?

☞ It costs no more to raise a good hog than a poor one. The former brings the highest price and a profit; the latter the lowest and a loss. So with all stock.

☞ Remember that John K. Abbott, one of the Democratic candidates for the Senate, while a member of the Legislature, helped to frame and voted for the present iniquitous system of county government.

☞ Cheering news from all sections. The anti-Free Trade tidal wave that started in Oregon and has swept over Vermont and Maine, is going to wash the heresy from every Northern State, including several South.

☞ There will be a Republican Mass Meeting here on October 5th. Addresses will be delivered by A. C. Lehman esq., of Plymouth, Hon. C. C. Pool, Hon. J. W. Albertson and C. W. Grandy esq., of Elizabeth City.

☞ Is it any wonder that the old Whigs, who so reverently received from the lips of Henry Clay the gospel of Protection, do not feel inclined to support a revenue policy that they know to be inimical to the country's industrial interests.

☞ "Protcetion" asks the CAROLINIAN, 'Is it true that the Democratic orators in the Northern States promised the people in the last Presidential campaign that if their party was put in power it would not interfere with the Protective Tariff system?" They did, and it was upon that assurance that they carried New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

☞ Elihu A. White and Thomas G. Skinner, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress in this District, were both born and reared in the same county, went to the same school together, and have always been personal friends. In the canvass they are making they treat each other with becoming respect and courtesy. This is exactly as it should be.

☞ "Laborer" asks, "What was General Harrison's position as Senator on the Chinese question?" He opposed the abrogation of a solemn treaty by indirect legislation, but he perfectly comprehended and steadfastly adhered to the underlying principle, and when the opportunity arrived he voted in Committee and on the floor of the Senate for the most efficient bill ever presented in Congress to cover the Chinese case.

☞ John W. Halstead esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, has issued a call for the Republican county Convention of Camden, to be held on Monday, October 1. All who are in favor of protecting American farmers, manufacturers and laborers, and who are opposed to the present system of County government, are invited to attend. These are the vital issues in this campaign.

☞ "Working Man" asks, "Did Mr. Skinner ever give a vote in Congress in the interest of the masses who labor for their bread?" The Congressional Record does not show any such vote; but it does show that on the 3rd of April, 1886, he voted against the passage of the Labor Arbitration bill intended to provide a method of settling controversies and differences between Railroad corporations engaged in inter-State and Territorial transportation and their employees.

☞ The Eumanean Society met on Monday evening at Rev. P. W. Melick's. Miss Marcie Albertson read a selection entitled "Elizabeth Eliza writes a paper;" Miss Grace Melick sang a solo; Miss Ella John recited "The Dream of Eugene Aram;" and Miss Kate Albertson played a piano solo. The new officers elected are: S. L. Sheep, President; Miss Ella John, Vice President; Miss Kate Albertson, Treasurer; and Miss Annie Kramer, Secretary. Dr. Johnson made a few entertaining remarks. Next meeting at Dr. John's.

☞ To "Wage Earner" the CAROLINIAN replies: You are right. Every invoice of foreign goods which comes to this country, the like of which can be manufactured in the United States, crowds out of the home market just so much American goods. Only to the extent that Congress shall make this foreign invasion impossible by a sufficiently high tariff can it be limited; or otherwise wages must come down. Of course every "wage earner" would prefer a high tariff to low wages. The anti-Protectionists openly declare that low wages is the proper remedy for the augmentation of trade, whereas Protectionists hold that the increased production, which would also increase consumption, is the only true way to nation l as well as to individual prosperity.

☞ To meet an extra demand for this week's CAROLINIAN we are obliged to print a number of half sheets.

☞ Professor J. C. Price, the celebrated Colored Orator, will deliver a lecture at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Tuesday night, October 9th.

☞ And now the *News* is trying its "prentice hand" on the Market House. When it rises to the dignity of respectful argument—it it can—the CAROLINIAN will give it some attention.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder than any sold before in this City.

LOCAL MENTION.

The weather the past few days has made thicker clothing and fires necessary.—Mrs. Emma Cobb has returned from Old Point.—Attention is called to the professional card of Dr. J. H. White, Dentist. He has removed his office to the Kramer Building near Water street.—Mrs C. H. Robinson, who has been off to the mountains, returned last week.—The Colored Baptists have a succeful protracted meeting in progress here.—The meetings of the Salvation Army continue. On Sunday afternoon they had a baptising at the usual place in the River. The ceremony was peculiar and solemn. A large crowd witnessed it.—The Methodist revival continues, with a number of additions to the Church.—The Rev. Dr. Johnson, Presbyterian, held services at the Reform Club Room on Sunday morning, and at the Court House in the afternoon.—A revival meeting began at the Baptist Church on Sunday.—Mr. J. B. Flora is North on business and recreation.—Several of our lawyers are attending Perquimans Court this week.—Since when did the Market House become a party question? Is there a *job* or two in it?—Nineteen additions have been made to the Baptist Church here during the past week.—The Electoral candidates speak here next Wednesday.

—WEATHER INDICATIONS: Strong winds from competitors, accompanied by a volume of local rains which will wash things threadbare—to be filled by low prices in all kinds of goods, sold by Robinson & Co.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent during the campaign for 25 cents.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

Mr. Parker's Letter of Acceptance.

MESOLA, N. C., Sept. 18, 1888.

M. B. CULPEPPER Esq., *Secretary of the Republican Senatorial Convention.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter officially informing me of my nomination by the Republican Convention of the First Senatorial District, held at Edenton on the 22d of August, 1888, has been received. Allow me, through you, to tender the Republicans of the District my sincere thanks for and appreciation of the confidence they express by chosing me as one of their standard bearers.

I accept the nomination, and in doing so I am not unmindful of its responsibilities and the high duties devolving upon one filling a position so important. Should I be the choice of the people at the polls in November next, it shall be my endeavor to perform my full duty to them.

Knowing, as I do, the heavy burdens my brother farmers are laboring under against the monopolies of the world, I might say that I shall diligently watch their each and every interest and guard them so far as I can.

I look upon the election of Harrison, Morton, Dockery, and the Republican ticket generally as being the first steps toward bringing about the changes we all feel to be so much needed, and I shall do what is in my power for this accomplishment.

Again thanking the Republicans of the District for the nomination, which was unsought by me, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

SOLOMON PARKER

HON. E. A. WHITE AT HERTFORD.

HERTFORD, N. C., Sept. 23, '88.

Editor CAROLINIAN: I was present at the discussion between White and Skinner here to-day. There was an immense crowd. From what I had read in the Democratic papers of the district I expected to see Mr. White literally "used up," but, to my great surprise, I found him not only well able to hold his own, but he proved as much as Skinner cared to handle. He really made a good, strong speech; it was forceful, logical and earnest. He more than satisfied his party friends and astonished everybody else

PROTECTION DEMOCRAT.

Republican Club at Salem.

The Republicans of Salem met at Winslow's school house on the 20th inst and organized a Club, with a large membership. A resolution was unanimously adopted to support the National, State, District and County Republican tickets, and to oppose all bolters, independents and other allies of the Democracy.

REPORTER.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon. E. A. WHITE, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, and Hon. T. G. Skinner, Democratic candidate, will meet the people at the following times and places:

Monday, October		1. Chickamicomo
Wednesday, "		3. Hatteras.
Thursday "		4. Currituck.
Goose Creek Island	Saturday	6
Pamlico	Monday	8
Grantsboro	Tuesday	9
Edwards's Mill	Wednesday	10
Chockowinity	Thursday	11
Pantego	Friday	12
Snodesville	Saturday	13
Swan Quarter	Monday	15
Lake Landing	Tuesday	16
Fairfield	Wednesday	17
Woodsville	Saturday	20
Jamesville	Tuesday	23
Robersonville	Wednesday	24

☞ Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

ELECTORAL CANVASS.

Geo. A. Sparrow and Geo. H. Brown jr., Republican and Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, will address the people in joint discussion as follows:

Edenton	Monday, October	1
Hertford	Tuesday "	2
Elizabeth City	Wednesday "	3
Camden C. H.	Thursday "	4
Shawboro	Friday "	5
Sunsbury	Saturday "	6
Gatesville	Monday "	8
Murfreesboro	Tuesday "	9
Harrellsville	Wednesday "	10
Jamesville	Thursday "	11
Bethel	Friday "	12
Factolus	Saturday "	13

☞ Other appointments will be announced

THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

From the Mail and Express.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through a bankrupt village passed
A man who bore, mid silence dead,
A flag on which there could be read:
Free trade!

The grass is growing in the streets,
The clothes are old on all he meets;
The factory fires are dead and cold,
The kids are weazened, starved and old—
Free Trade!

"Try not to work," the old man said,
"The wages will not pay for bread"
The flagman did not make reply,
He merely let his banner fly—
Free Trade!

"Stay! stay!" the wretched cried, "and rest
Among us whom Free Trade has blest."
But off the words came on the wind,
As of a spirit sick in mind:
Free Trade.

Next morn they found beneath that flag
A faded, old and useless rag,
A skeleton stretched on the stones,
With these strange words wrought of it bones:
Free Trade.

☞ Republicans! the watchword of this campaign in this District is work, *hard work*, UNREMITTING WORK! There is everything in the political situation, National, State and District, to inspire every Republican worthy the name to do his utmost. This done, and victory will follow.

☞ "Citizen" asks, "Is it true that Cleveland, while Governor of New York approved a bill providing for mixed schools?" Of course it is true. The bill was passed May 5th, 1884. It provides that the public schools "shall be open for the education of pupils for whom admission is sought without regard to race or color." It was signed by Grover Cleveland the same day it was passed.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all the throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadlworth's Drug Store. Large bottles $1.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduedd. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The following table shows the amount of money each county in the First District of North Carolina will receive for school purposes if the Republicans get control of Congress and pass the Blair Educational Bill. Vote for Elihu A. White, who favors it.

Beaufort	$71,293,92
Camden,	25,597,92
Carteret,	39,918,72
Chowan,	32,232,00
Currituck	26,422,08
Dare,	13.231,44
Gates,	36,299,76
Hertford,	48,319.44
Hyde.	30,671,20
Martin,	53,611,20
Pamlico.	25,787,84
Pasquotank,	42,305,52
Perquimans,	38,612,28
Pitt,	88,907,28
Tyrrell,	17,533,60
Washington,	36,526,24
Total,	$627 270,44

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

DR. J. H. WHITE,

DENTIST,

Offers his services in all branches of Dentistry. Office in the new Kramer Building on MAIN STREET, between Poindexter and Water Streets,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APR 29, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12.30 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.3. P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at o'clock. A., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Pungo and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steam. boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Manager, for all points on Chowan, Roanoke and Middle, Scuppernong and Alligator rivers, Washington, the Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Windsor, Currituck Sound and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 7 o'clock a. m., at Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. and N. R. R. Co. from No. 5 R. and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other line.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From N. Hoik, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by John A. R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with fenders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 96 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimensions called for by the Charter), navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE,

NORTH CAROLINA. In the Superior Court of Dare County.

J. W. Albertson, Trustee, Plaintiff against J. W. Etheridge; and Carrie F. Etheredge, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavits of the plaintiff that an action has been commenced and summons issued in the foregoing cause, and that the defendants are non-residents of the state of North Carolina and after due diligence cannot be found in said State, that the defendants are proper parties to this action and have properly said State; this plaintiff has a good cause of action against them and this Court has jurisdiction of the same. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before this the Superior Court to be held at Manteo in Dare county on the ninth Monday after this the first Monday in September 1888, to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them by default according to the relief prayed for in said complaint.

The purpose of this action is to obtain judgment against these defendants for the sum of $2500,00 due by note, dated 21st day of May 1886, with interest thereon, and to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendants dated 21st day of May 1886, registered in Register's office in Dare Co. Book B, page 389, to secure said indebtedness. This the 27 day of Aug, 1888.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk S. C.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward. If the seasons are late, are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We can't force a Season; but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is ever run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, there saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once: he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes an Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s N. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Englis Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ **The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce**

FURNITURE,

House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Car riages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpet's Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Librraes

The Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc., at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc,

P. W. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Wholesale and Retail Establishment, you want to Save Money.

WARES

Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRGULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market,

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FREE 14 Full Days' Treatment FREE. Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to invalids in large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. A. SEMINAL PASTILLES. Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely lost and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c. RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

THE PASTILLE CURE TRADE MARK FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

VIGOROUS HEALTH

Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a PURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles, by direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'r Chemists, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Over a Thousand Lives Destroyed in Twenty-Four Hours.

Property and Crops Worth Many Millions Swept Away.

The *Avisalo Commercial* of Havana ha issued a special supplement giving details of the recent cyclone in Cuba. From this the following is taken: A cyclone has spread its blackened wings over this unfortunate land and swept the island. Its disastrous effects were felt from Point Maisi to Cape San Antonio, the whole length of Cuba. Its greatest violence was exercised in the Province of Santa Clara. Telegrams regarding this sorrowful event were sent to the Captain-General of the island, who immediately authorized the highest officials to form a board to consider measures for allaying the misery caused, and put at their disposal $20,000.

Th s cyclone was as disastrous as that which occurred in 1853. Commencing late in the afternoon, it reached its greatest intensity at midnight, and lasted until 3 o'clock on the morning of the next day, when the barometer commenced to rise. There was a great deal of damage done in Havana.

The shipping suffered greatly, and the gunboat Jorge Juan lost two of her crew. Some of the metallic roofing of the Theatre Payret was torn off. Trees were uprooted and lamp posts destroyed.

Telegraphic communication was interrupted for upward of fifteen days, the railway lines were also interferred with, and communication between Sagua and Havana by rail was cut off for six da s.

The cane fields have suffered great damage. It is the opinion of those well versed in the matter that the damage will amount to 25 or 30 per cent. Not a single banana plant remains.

At the port of Batabano nine sailors were drowned by the foundering of the Spanish gunboat Leutad. Trees were torn up, roofs were torn off and the violence of the hurricane was great. The schooner Suarez, which had made the port the previous day, was completely wrecked and several of the crew were lost. The schooner Alphonso XII. was driven entirely out of the water and literally into the street. The schooner Antonio met a similar fate, having been blown into Pavia street, where she still remains high and dry.

The schooner Almirante disappeared completely. Nothing is known of the fate of the crew. There were many accidents caused by falling buildings, resulting in broken legs and arms. In Cardenas the waves of the sea swept into Hector street. Many families abandoned their houses owing to the flood. In Sagua the cyclone, properly so-called, commenced early in the morning of Wednesday. Of the 1425 houses in Sagua, scarcely twenty escaped damage; $6,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The desolation and ruin are complete. The picture is dark—much darker than any pen can make it, however sad and truthful the lines. In Isabella thirty-four bodies were found on the beach. The overflow of the river caused great damage there. The beach was covered with dead fish, and many cattle were drowned by the flood. The latter are producing fearful odors. The correspondent in Caibarien says: One family lost three children; the schooner Emanuel, four sailors and three passengers; the Union, two sailors. Mr. Cordova, his wife and five children were lost. It is believed that the number of deaths at this point was over seventy. There was an extraordinary rise of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Jose Crespo saw three of their children swept away by a terrific wave. Twenty-two houses were blown down and forty-eight received serious damage. All over the city there is much damage.

At Cardenas alone property was destroyed or damaged to the extent of $1,000,000, and the deaths amounted to over 100.

Women and children, sometimes entire families, perish sl by the dozen. Two mothers were drowned trying to rescue their little ones. Others endeavoring to save life were also drowned. Among the dead recovered at the La Isabella de Sagua was a mother with her two children still firmly clasped in her arms. In this situation the bodies were buried. The total number of deaths from the cyclone throughout the island is estimated at upward of one thousand. The vortex of the cyclone entered the island near Sagua, crossing between Havana and Batabano and through Consolacion del Sur, leaving Cuba for Vera Cruz. A peculiarity of this cyclone was its southward tendency.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Five Pleasure Seekers Perish Near Hastings, N. Y.

Five young pe ple out of a party of six enjoying a sail in a small sloop on the Hudson, near Hastings, N. Y., were drowned by the sinking of the boat, the accident apparently being due to the fact that the planking of the boat, which was sixteen years old, gave way and let in the water.

Ex-Senator Treanor, of Yonkers, N. Y., saw the boat in distress. He at once climbed into a small boat, and, with a latoi r, pulled out to her. Before they arrived the boat lurched, plunged her nose in a breaker, and went down head first.

Then a young man's head appeared above the water and was grabbed by the hair. He was hauled aboard and showed signs of life.

The young man revived, and in a couple of hours was able to tell his story.

He could not realize the circumstances at first, and did nothing but exclaim:

"I did it! I invited them! I don't want to live! It was my party! They are all drowned! I can't telegraph Sadie! I want to die!"

Then he said he was the only survivor of a party of six, two young ladies, three young men, including himself and his own four-year-old son Sylvester.

The party had been arranged a week before. They were to go out for an afternoon's sail. About 10 o'clock the party started for Piermont, where the boat lay. It was a twenty foot cabin sloop. It had no ballast aboard, so they put in a number of large round stones. It was also part full of water, which they attributed to recent rains. They bailed it out. After they had got started they noticed more water in the boat, but thought it some which had escaped notice under the deck before the boat was ballasted and loaded. They bailed it out and thought nothing of the leakage.

The wind was very fresh and the water rough. They had mainsail and jib drawing. As they approached Hastings the boat acted queerly. It seemed to drag, and Mangham threw out a lot of ballast. He brought about on the port tack, and the ballast rolled. The boat appeared to be filling, and the occupants screamed. He shouted to them to jump out and hang on to the side, but they were terrified. He jumped himself, grabbing his little boy as he did so. He got an arm over the mast, and with his hand seized Miss Butler. Then the boat went down, and he knew no more. The survivor's name was Jake Mangham of Tenafly, N. J. The rest of the party consisted of his son, Silvester, four years of age, a Miss Elizabeth Butler, aged twenty, also of Tenafly, Miss Nettie Voorhees, aged twenty-two, of Creekskill, and John Demorest, twenty-six, and a Mr. Derringer, an artist, both of the same village.

THE LABOR WORLD.

KRUPP'S works cover over 1000 acres.

THERE are 63,000 colored Knights of Labor.

THREE Wisconsin Mayors have been elected on labor tickets.

THREE million women in the United States are working for wages.

THE Northern Pacific is having 1000 box cars made at Troy, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL labor is in demand in the far West, but at low pay.

A BIG chemical fibre paper mill is to be built at Huntingdon, Penn.

THE 15,000 harness makers of the United States have formed a National union.

THE brick-makers' strike in Chicago is estimated to have cost nearly a million dollars.

THE paper makers all over the country are increasing the productive capacity of their mills.

ONE-HALF of the brass workers of New York city are out of work because of a dullness in trade.

A LIME-CRUSHER has just been invented at Johnstown, Penn., which will do the work of a hundred men.

THE entire output of a Lisbon, N. H., shoe peg mill—3600 bushels for the past season—is shipped to Germany.

IF men were employed to furnish the power to carry on the industries of this country, it would require 21,000,000.

THE cedar shingle mills of Oregon and Washington Territory have united. The production is worth $4,000,000 a year.

THE employes of the Laclede mill, at St. Louis, will let one third of their wages s and back in order to run the mill on a co-operative basis.

A HUGE pumping engine has just been ordered by Welch mine owners from a New York house, because none others can be had which are safe from bursting.

THE capital invested in paper mills is $53,000,000, value of production $85,000,000, wages paid per year $18,500,000, tons of paper made 507,000, number of hands employed 40,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

LATER and fuller returns place the Republican plurality for Governor in Maine at 18,495.

TWO inches of snow and sleet fell at Mount Washington, N. H.

FIRE in the lumber district of Boston, Mass., caused a loss of over $80,000.

MRS. REBECCA LANGLIER and her five-year old daughter were burned to death at their home in Boston by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A MERRY party of young people were celebrating the birthday of pretty Minnie Tufful by a sail on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia when the skiff became unmanageable and took the plunge over the falls. Miss Tufful and Frank Carver were drowned.

A LITTLE boy aged eight and his sister aged nine, children of Michael Flaherty, of Boston, were playing in a deep cut when the train came along. Worried by the engine whistle, the children endeavored to get out of the cut, but missed the regular path and were ground to death.

CHARLES B. WHITING & Co., the most prominent firm of bankers and brokers in Worcester, Mass., have failed, with $200,000 liabilities.

JOSEPH CANNON, an employe of Allen's mill, Birmingham, Conn., had both legs torn off from his hips by being caught in revolving machinery. Death was instantaneous.

JOHN FIRTH, of Rahway, N. J., and his brother Simon, of Paterson, N. J., who was visiting him, were both struck and instantly killed by the Chicago limited express in Rahway. Both had been drinking freely all day, and John had taken his brother to the station to see him start for home.

THE Democrats of the Twenty sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated James R. Burns for Congress, William L. Scott having declined a renomination.

WILLIAM FOGARTY, a New York job printer, has been arrested as the murderer of his brother James, who was killed by a thrust in the eye from the point of his umbrella.

MR. JAMES LANGDON CURTIS, of New York, the candidate chosen for the Presidency of the United States by the National American party, is out with his formal letter of acceptance.

REV. DR. TRAVELL, of Sewickley, Penn., has died, aged eighty years. He was the first to introduce the kindergarten system of education in America, and was also prominently connected with the prison reform idea of the past two decades.

South and West.

THE official returns from the Arkansas State election are all in, and the majority of Eagle, Democrat, for Governor, is 14,981.

JOHN CRUETZI, of Baltimore, Md., was choked to death by a celluloid collar, his head dropping on his chest while in a drunken stupor and his collar stopping the windpipe.

TWO lives were lost, three persons fatally injured and more than a score badly wounded in a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio road at Newark, Ohio.

AT Winfield, Ohio, Richard Jones was sick of typhoid fever. He asked to see his children, but his wife would not allow them to go near their father. Jones then deliberately cut his throat in the presence of his wife and mother. He lived only an hour.

SAM BROWN, a desperado who boasted of having killed four men, was shot and killed at Hartville Mining Camp, Wyoming, by Frank Williams, a cowboy.

ALEXANDER GOLDSENSEN, who shot and killed a fourteen-year-old school girl named Mamie Kelly in 1886, has been hanged in the county jail at San Francisco, Cal.

THE entire business portion of Washburn, Wis., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over $150,000, with no insurance.

EIGHT cases and one death from yellow fever were reported from Hendersonville, N. C.

AN explosion and fire in a flour mill at Cleveland, Ohio, caused two deaths and serious injury to four other victims.

A HORSE thief named Wise was fleeing to Manitoba with a number of horses, when a body of armed settlers overtook him near Turtle Mountains, Dakota, and lynched him.

THE business portion of Florence, Wis., has been wiped out by fire. Fifty-six buildings were burned. Loss $75,000.

UP to late date the total number of yellow fever cases at Jacksonville, Fla., was 995; total deaths, 126.

A MAN named Iverson, who lived at Steiner's Flat, Northern California, shot and killed his wife and himself while in bed. When found their babe, which was in bed with them, was covered with their blood.

HOSTILITIES have begun afresh between the Hatfield and McCoy factions in the Kentucky Mountains. The Kentuckians came upon the West Virginians at Pawpaw Mountain, where a lively battle took place. In the melee two of the West Virginians were killed and two more badly wounded. None of the Kentuckians was hurt.

GEORGE MCCURDY, of Canton, Ohio, aged twenty-eight, while walking along the street with his betrothed, Miss Lucinda Gonder, dropped dead on the sidewalk dragging Miss Gonder down with him. They were to have been married the next week.

AT Devine station, Texas, Callie Smith, a fourteen-year-old girl, attempted to start a fire with kerosene when the can exploded, scattering the burning oil over the girl and her two sisters, Delia and Dosia, and her only brother, all of whom were standing around the stove watching her, and the four children were burned to death in sight of their mother.

RIKOP'S saddlery establishment and adjoining buildings, Paducah, Ky., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

THE rice crop in Georgia has been almost destroyed by the floods in the Savannah district.

ELIJAH FUILT, a veteran of the Civil War, was placed on trial at Kokomo, Ind., to make him divide a pension he recently received, with his wife. During the progress of the case he killed his wife and J. C. Blocklidge, her attorney, in the crowded court room.

SPEAKER JOHN G. CARLISLE has been renominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky District.

MRS. C. J. DE LEON, an elderly widow, committed suicide in Chicago by attaching a rubber tube to an unlighted gas jet, which was turned on, and inserting the other end beneath the bed-clothes, which she tucked closely over her head and body.

Washington.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John Fitzpatrick, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Louis W. Crofoot, of Dakota, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota.

THE statement of the United States Comptroller of the Currency shows $245,072,032 outstanding in national bank notes. There have been $1,032,545 destroyed.

THE President has approved the act for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York City.

THE Treasury Department sent to the Senate a communication recommending an appropriation of $200 as the share of the United States for the expenses of the publication at Brussels of the tariffs of the world.

Foreign.

THE floods in Switzerland have submerged fifteen thousand acres, destroyed the crops and driven people from many villages.

WILLIAM REDMOND, Irish member of the British Parliament, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offences under the Crimes Act.

THE French Government has ordered that gunboats proceed to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of destroying vessels engaged in the slave trade, especially those which fly the French flag.

THE death of Prince Johann Adolph of Schwarzenberg, Prince Landgrave of Kleggan, Count of Sulz and Duke of Kruman, has just occurred in Bohemia, at the age of eighty-nine.

FIFTY-EIGHT persons have been drowned by the floods in the Tyrol, Austria. Many others are missing.

THE British Parliamentary Commission to examine into the charges made by the London *Times* against Charles Stewart Parnell has begun its investigations, the initial proceedings resulting favorably to the Irish leader.

FIFTY Germans have been expelled from France on suspicion of being spies.

M. SALOMON, the deposed President of Hayti, has just undergone the operation of cystotomy in Paris, which left him in a critical condition.

JOHN DILLON, the Irish member of the British Parliament, who was serving a sentence in Dundalk jail for agitation, has been released on account of the alarming condition of his health. His term of imprisonment would not have expired until January.

A GREEK fleet has been ordered to the Ægean Sea to protect the Greek sponge fishers against the injustices to which they are subjected by the Turks.

MRS. MCAREL, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, a bride of two weeks, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Her husband was waiting to take her to church and supposed she was getting ready. When he entered her room she was lying in a pool of blood with the razor in her hands

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

What the United States Will Become in the Near Future.

Figures Which Testify to the Country's Greatness.

An interesting article in the New York *Times* contains some startling facts and figures concerning the future growth of the United States. The foundation for any estimates of our future growth, says the writer, must lie in the history of its past. Beginning, therefore, at the dawn of the present active generation, say 35 years ago, we find that our territory included 31 States, 4 Territories, and the District of Columbia; that its extent was as it remains to-day, exclusive of Alaska, 3,02,852 square miles, and that it contained a population of less than 25,000,000. The centre of population was near Parkersburg, W. Va. The vast territory west of the Mississippi River, embracing 6 States and 4 Territories, 2,135,840 square miles of land, or over seven-tenths of the entire national domain, contained at this time only 1,069,404 people, and of these there were only 92,298 living in the limits of the four Territories. Several peculiar fallacies respecting this region gained such general acceptance that they were recorded upon the maps and in the geographies published in this early period. The fertile region between the River Platte and the Red River was described as the "Great American Desert" in one case and as an "Alkali Desert" in another. Even as late as 1866, in Lippincott's "Comprehensive Geography," it is said that, "Along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains these plains are almost deserts. Much of this region is suited to a pastoral people, as are the high plains of Asia." The greater part of Northern Texas is described as an "arid, staked plain," and the southern part is called a "sandy desert."

Now there exist in the trans Mississippi region 12 States and 9 Territories having a population in 1880 of 11,239,360. According to the census of 1850 the true value of the real and personal property west of the Mississippi was in the States $309,704,479 and in the Territories $11,224,028. In 1880 this had increased to $6,119,040,000, or by 1200 per cent., in the six States, and to $2,904,000,000, or by 2720 per cent., in the States and Territories included in the limit of the four original Territories. In the same period of 30 years the true value of real and personal property in the entire country had increased from $7,135,780,228 to $43,642,000,000, or something over 600 per cent. During this period of 35 years since 1853 the Territories of Minnesota, in 1857, and Oregon in 1859, were admitted into the Union: the new Territories of Kansas, 1854; Nevada, 1861, Nebraska, 1854, and Colorado, 1861, were organized and subsequently admitted into the sisterhood of States, and the present Territories of Washington, 1853, Dakota, 1825, Arizona and Idaho, 1863, Montana, 1864, and Wyoming, 1868, were organized The State of Kansas, that was not even organized as a Territory until 1851, was credited in 1880 with a property valuation of $760,000,000—a sum exceeding by nearly $180,000,000 the aggregate valuation of all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi in 1850.

In the direction of agricultural development the progress of the Nation has been no less striking. The corn crop of 1849 was 592,071,104 bushels, and that in 1879 was 1,754,591,676 bushels; the acreage had increased from 25,000,000 to 62,000,000. The wheat crop in 1849 was 100,485,944 bushels, produced on less than 10,000,000 acres; in 1879 the crop was 459,483,137 bushe's, and the acres 35,439,333. In 1849 there were 65,797,896 bushels of potatoes produced on 800,000 acres of ground, and in 1879 the crop from 1,800,000 acres was 163,458,539 bushels.

But perhaps as just a criterion by which to judge of the development of the country as can be taken is the statistics regarding the building of railroads. At the end of 1852 there were in operation 12,908 miles of railroad, in 1862 there were 32,120 miles, in 1872 there were 66,171, and in 1882 there were 112,930. According to the Annual Statistician the number of miles in operation at the close of 1886 was 135,248 miles.

The population by decades since 1850 was as follows:

		Per Cent. of Increase in Ten Years
1850	23,191,876	35.81
1860	31,443,321	35.11
1870	38,558,371	22.65
1880	50,152,866	30.06

The average per cent. of increase per decade from 1790 to 1880 was 32.70, and excluding the decade during which the civil war occurred it was 33.95.

Immigration was never so great as during the present decade. It would seem as if the old countries or the world had reached the limits of their human life sustaining capacity, and that nearly their entire natural increase was being poured in upon the more promising fields of the United States. For the ten years from 1851 to 1860 the number of immigants to arrive was 2,598,214, from 1861 to 1870 it was 2,466,752, and from 1871 to 1880 it was 2,944,,635. These figures have already been greatly exceeded by the immigration during the current decade. In 1881 there arrived 669,431 immigrants; in 1882, 788,992; in 1883, 603,322; in 1884, 518,592; in 1885, 395,346; in 1886, 334,203, and in 1887, 519,281, making a total for seven years of 3,819,167, exceeding by 874,472 in seven years the immigration of any previous decade.

At the rate of 30 per cent. increase per decade the population in each decade for a century would be as follows:

1800	65,199,000	1950	314,702,120
1900	84,758,700	1960	339,112,757
2010	110,186,310	1970	531,846,583
1920	143,242,203	1980	691,400,558
1930	186,214,864	1990	898,820,725
1940	242,079,323		

If carried to the end of the twentieth century of the Christian era this computation would show a population of the United States of the astounding number of 1,168,465,942, with a ratio of 380 to every 640 acres of ground. The rate of progress made in material affairs, as can readily be seen by a comparison of the statistics given above, has been no less startling and gratifying than in the numerical increase of the inhabitants.

FLOODED RIVERS.

Destructive Freshets Play Havoc in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

All the rivers in the vicinity of Easton, Penn., have overflowed their banks. At eight o'clock the Delaware River was twenty-five feet above low water mark, a clear rise of fifteen feet since noon of the day before. It backed up the small streams and flooded cellars, yards and wharves. Many people in Front street moved out of their first stories. The Bushkill was a raging torrent, sweeping away everything in its path and doing great damage to mill properties.

Residents near the Delaware and Hudson Canal left their houses by boat. At Milford, Penn., Brown's sawmill and tannery were swept into the Delaware. Near Belvedere, N. J., the Delaware rose fourteen feet. Bridges were swept away and crops destroyed. At Bordentown, N. J., the Delaware overflowed the docks and piers so that no vessels could land.

The Pennsylvania company sustained a loss of $5000 by a wreck near Phillipsburg, N. J., caused by a freight train crushing into a passenger train which was delayed by a washout.

The Lehigh and Hudson and the Bangor and Portland roads were abandoned because of many washouts. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks were washed away near Portland, that road using the Lehigh Valley road to reach Scranton. The total damage done to railroads, county roads, bridges and streets will exceed $200,000.

A PECULIAR AFFLICTION.

A United States Senator's Disease—Neither Asleep Nor Awake.

News comes from Europe that United States Senator Leland Stanford, who has been there for some time, is the victim of an extraordinary disease. He cannot sleep when he wants to, and he cannot keep awake when he wants to; he can hardly ever be said to be awake, and hardly ever asleep, but perpetually oscillating between the two conditions. He does not sleep more than a minute or two at a time (if we may call it sleep for want of a better word; somnambulism might be more nearly correct), and his eyes don't remain open or his senses active for more than the same length of time at a stretch.

Senator Stanford is never allowed to walk alone, for if he tried it he would surely fall, the somnolence coming upon him without notice. Sticking pins in him is no use as he dozes off notwithstanding. If he starts to talk with you he may get through with a few sentences and then be cut off in the midst of of an unfinished word, but when he awakens to consciousness again he has the knack of taking up the talk precisely where he left off. To use a printer's phrase, his sleeping, his walking, his talking and his thinking are all done in very "short takes." But he has no pain.

THERE is to be a mild boom in ostrich feathers—so much a one that the Town Council in Cape Town, Africa, have provided a new and larger building for the use of the feather dealers.

LATER NEWS.

EDMUND D. CLEVER for twenty-five years teller of a bank in Wilmington, Del., hid imself in a cornfield and committed suicide, owing to financial reverses.

JOHN VAN SICKLEN, of Burlington, Vt., and A. L. Wright, of Boston, both rich grocers, were drowned while fishing off Sand Bar, Vt.

A BOILER burst in a sawmill at Point Mountain, W. Va., killing William Brown, the manager, and William Knabenshue, a workman. The mill was wrecked. Simon J. Strader was passing by in a wagon at the time. The horses ran away and he was thrown over a bluff and killed.

A BOILER in the McHamilton sawmill, at Blair, Neb., exploded, killing Engineer Henry Morell and Fireman Henry Alexander.

A KEROSENE can with which two children, Victoria Butts and her brother George, were kindling a fire at Norfolk, Va., exploded, fatally burning both.

JOHN MURPHY, deputy postmaster of Artesian City, Kan., has been arrested for robbing the United States Express Company of $10,000.

THE large new silver vault in the Washington Treasury Department is so damp that the canvas bags containing the silver stored there are actually rotting away. Measures are being taken to improve the ventilation of the vault, and arrangements are also being made to substitute small rough pine boxes for the canvas bags for holding the silver.

A FIRE in Brisbane, Queensland, caused a loss of property amounting to $2,000,000.

A LONG train bearing recruits who were returning from the German army manœuvres, under the command of Emperor William, collided with a freight train at Meppen, Hanover. Four of the recruits were killed and a large number were wounded. Twelve of the cars carrying troops were wrecked. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

MR. PERREAULT and his son, farmers of Ste. Anne, Canada; Mr. Boisvert, a miller in Rosseau's mills, with Mr. Morrin, the station agent at Ste. Anne de la Perade, and Mr. Goodin, of the same place, were drowned while crossing in a boat from St. Jean d'Eschaillons to Ste. Anne.

MRS. MARY SCHAEFFER, aged thirty years, employed at Wengert's Hotel in Lebanon, Penn., tried to kindle a fire with coal oil when the can exploded, causing her death.

JAMES E. BEDELL, a trusted clerk of the law firm of Barlow, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, of New York, has been arrested for peculations from his employers extending over four years and amounting to nearly $300,000.

THE Board of Health, of Boston, Mass., calls attention to the danger from typhoid fever. Since September 1 more than 100 cases of typhoid have been reported, and twenty-nine of these were fatal.

RENA BURR, daughter of Edward Burr and Alice Lane, daughter of Nathan Lane, aged sixteen, residing at Burlington, N. J., have been drowned in the Assiscunk Creek at that place. Both bodies were recovered.

GENERAL ROSENCRANS has been elected President at Chicago of the Society of the Cumberland, to succeed the late General Sheridan. The next annual meeting will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn.

PATRICK TRACEY, baggage master at Hyde Park, Mass., was struck and instantly killed by a train while attempting to save the life of Mrs. Young, aged sixty-nine, of Sharon, who had fallen upon the track. He had partially succeeded in pulling her from the track when he was struck by the engine. Mrs. Young's left foot was cut off, and her left arm broken, and she was fatally injured.

THE Delaware Republican Convention at Dover nominated Henry Dupont, Joseph R. Whittaker and Joshua Marvel for Presidential electors, and Charles H. Treet for Congress. The resolutions indorse the Chicago platform.

AN unknown burglar was killed while breaking into a house in St. Louis, by a fusillade fired at him by two young boys, sons of Albert Laughton a druggist.

THE total amount carried in the General Deficiency bill, as reported in the United States Senate, is about $4,000,000, about $1,000,000 having been added to the bill by the Senate Committee.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Fairchild has decided that jute bagging or other material covering exported cotton cannot be returned free of duty, but will be assessed one and a half cents per pound on material valued at seven cents per square yard and three cents per pound on material of greater value.

RIOTS which resulted in thirty soldiers being injured, occurred in the barracks at Dublin, Ireland, between the famous Black Watch Regiment and the Fifth Dragoons, all of the British Army.

LIVING ON DOG FLESH.

Starvation Staring Labrador Fishermen in the Face.

Advices received from Labrador, draw a sorrowful picture of the suffering prevailing there among the starving fishermen. The fisheries of the past season have, at many points, proved almost a total failure. Many of the fishermen and their helpless families are begging to be removed before winter, as they must starve to death before spring, if relief is not sent to them.

Deprived of the necessities of life, sickness has set in among the children, and in the absence of medicine and proper nourishment many have succumbed. A gentleman, who has just returned from the Labrador coast, says he never again wishes to witness such a state of gradual starvation as he saw among the poor families there.

The emaciated mothers had gone day without food, vainly trying to nourish their infants. He knew a family who for four days had subsisted on nothing but dog flesh and a little flour.

Unless relief is soon sent there must be many deaths from starvation. An effort is making to induce the Dominion Government to send a steamer with supplies and to bring away such families as are disposed to leave.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed		6	@ 9
Calves, common to prime		6	@ 10¼
Sheep		6	@ 8¾
Lambs		8	@ 11¾
Hogs—Live		6 40	@ 6 60¾
Dressed		4¾	@ 7
Flour—City Mill Extra		4 85	@ 5 00
Patents		5 30	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red		97¾	@ 98
Rye—State		—	@ 65
Barley—State		82	@ 85½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		51¾	@ 54
Oats—No. 1 White		—	@ 44¾
Mixed Western		25	@ 32
Hay—No. 1 New		80	@ 90
Straw—Long Rye		—	@ 7
Lard—City Steam		—	@ 0.50
Butter—State Creamery		23	@ 24
Dairy		19	@ 22
West Im. Creamery		14	@ 18
Factory		13	@ 14
Cheese—State Factory		8	@ 8
Skims		6½	@ 6¾
Western		7	@ 8¾
Eggs—State and Penn		19¼	@ 20½
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western		3 25	@ 4 10
Sheep—Medium to Good		4 00	@ 4 35
Lambs—Fair to Good		4 50	@ 5 60
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks		6 15	@ 6 25
Flour—Family		5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red		1 00	@ 1 01
Corn—No. 2, Yellow		50	@ 50½
Oats—No. 2, White		31½	@ 31¾
Barley—State		88	@ 91
	BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's		5 75	@ 6 00
Corn—Steamer Yellow		58½	@ 59¼
Oats—No. 2 White		36½	@ 37
Rye—State		60	@ 65
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Dressed weight		4	@ 6½
Sheep—Live weight		3	@ 4½
Lambs		4½	@ 6½
Hogs—Northern		7¾	@ 7¾
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family		4 25	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red Sept		97	@ 99¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed		54	@ 54½
Oats—Ungraded White		33½	@ 34
Rye—No. 2		—	@ 57
Butter—Creamery Extra		—	@ 23
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream		9	@ 9¼

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Destructive Freshets in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Crops, Buildings and Railroad Property Swept Away.

The Appomattox and Nottaway Rivers in Virginia were higher during the recent freshet than they have been for ten years, and the damage to crops on these streams was immense. In some places the growing corn was entirely covered by water, and the low lands for miles inundated. Many mills and bridges have been washed away, entailing heavy losses. The Appomattox River, at Petersburg, Va., overflowed its banks, and the water extended for some distance over its wharves. The Roanoke River was thirty-seven feet over high water mark, flooding Northampton and Halifax counties, and doing immense damage. Many houses have been washed away and many cattle drowned. The damage to the crops was estimated at $400,000.

A severe rain storm, accompanied by a driving wind, prevailed in Washington City for two hours or more. The storm was especially severe in the lower part of the city, and a minature tornado raged over a path about 200 feet wide, extending from the Smithsonian Institution to the Botanical Gardens at the foot of the capitol. The roofs of the Fish Commission building and the National Museum were torn off, the plants, trees and greenhouses in the Botanical Gardens were badly damaged, and a number of private houses in the neighborhood were unroofed. The loss will foot up over $40,000.

Heavy rain also fell in the Carolinas, causing a freshet in the rivers in Eastern North Carolina. Great damage resulted on the lowland farms along the Roanoke, Notteleg, Blackwater and other rivers, the cotton and corn crops being submerged and destroyed, and live stock, barns and outhouses, cut lumber, cord wood, bridges, fences, etc., swept away by the floods, which have never before been equally disastrous. The rise in the Roanoke River was thirty seven feet higher than ever known before, and overflowed the low country three miles from its banks. The greatest destruction to the farmers was on the river. Many dwellings were submerged and swept away with the barns and outhouses. Crops were fifteen feet under water. Many fine plantations are utterly ruined, and it is estimated that the loss by floods in this region will reach $1,000,000.

Equally distressing reports of ruin wrought by the great freshet come in from almost every part of South Carolina. Incalculable damage has been done to the cotton and corn crops. The corn has become sour and soaked, and the cotton bolls were dropping off the stalks.

The losses to the planters along the Savannah, Congaree, Wateree, Catawba and other rivers has been very great, and on many of the largest plantations the destruction of crops has been total. The rich lands below Augusta on both sides of the Savannah were overflowed to an unprecedented depth, and all the cotton and unharvested corn on them were destroyed, while the rice planters lower down have also the certainty of the total destruction of their crops staring them in their faces.

The rice harvest had just commenced and only about two per cent. of the crop had been secured. The flood reached the neighborhood of Savannah and necessarily destroyed the last vestige of the rice crop. The outlook is gloomy and discouraging, inasmuch as until a fortnight before the flood the crop prospects were all a farmer could desire. Reliable estimates place the losses as high as fifty per cent. The railroads have also suffered severely by the destruction of bridges and trestling, and by washouts and the subsequent suspension of traffic.

Dispatches from Georgia say that an incessant rain storm fell there for three weeks, one result being irreparable damage to the cotton crop. When the rains began the fibre was in full bloom, and the condition was quoted as being up to the average of last year, which meant a crop of 850,000 bales. Torrents of rain have poured down, the fall being estimated throughout the State at thirty-one and a half inches. This immense body of water has resulted in overflowing along the river lands, swamping the bottom lands, and utterly ruining the cotton crop. The heaviest cotton section in the State is along the watersheds of the Ocmulgee. This river was largely out of its bed. For over a week the Georgia Central Road leading out from Augusta was completely submerged. The loss in the yield of cotton is now estimated by the best authorities at twenty-seven per cent.

This does not tell the whole loss, however, for the rains have been the cotton to the ground, and almost the entire crop will be stained. The loss of grade will amount to less than five per cent., so that the depreciation in grade and the loss in yield will both foot up thirty per cent. of the crop.

FROM THE SOUTH SEAS.

Fearful Slaughter for Possession of the Marquesa Group.

News received from the South Seas shows that there was savage fighting on the Marquesa Group before the natives allowed the French to hoist their flag and take possession of the islands. Two hundred French marines and several thousand natives were killed. The natives retired into the mountains, where it was difficult to dislodge them. Much ind gnation is expressed in Tahiti over the seizure of Easter Island by Chile, which proposes to establish there a penal colony. This is the island famous for its grand stone statues standing on huge pedestals. The seizure was made by Captain Toro, of the Chilean cruiser Angamos.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CANADA has 3200 oil mills.

GERMANY determines to increase her naval force.

A NEW Siberian railroad to Irkutsk is begun.

THE proposed Canadian combine has fallen through.

GERMANS and Africans have been fighting at Zanzibar.

PHILADELPHIA has spent $26,000,000 on her city building.

THE Indian depredation claims amount to five million dollars.

THE finerest talc in the world is found in Cherokee county, N. C.

CHICAGO annually distributes more fruit than any other city in the world.

A DISEASE called the "red eye" is afflicting people in some parts of Spain.

A TUNNEL is to be built under the St. Clair River, Canada, one and a half miles long.

THERE are about 200,000 pure-bred cattle in the United States, against 49,800,000 "scrubs."

THE new ocean racer, the City of New York, carries a crew of 394 men, including stewards.

CATTLE raisers and feeders in the United States will meet in convention at St. Louis November 20.

A NEW Mexican railroad to connect the trunk lines and tap the Sierra Majada mines is contemplated.

A NATURAL gas line to cost $1,000,000 is to be run through Beaver County, Penn., to Youngstown, Ohio.

BUT six delegates attended the first session of the National Greenback party, which met recently at Cincinnati.

THE German Emperor has decreed that the army regulations laid down by his father shall apply to the infantry.

AN American schooner has been fined $400 by the Canadian custom authorities for towing in Canadian waters.

FONG WING, a Chinaman, has been unsuccessful in his attempt to obtain naturalization papers at Waterloo, Iowa.

ONE million dollars in counterfeit coin and notes were recently destroyed by the Treasury Department at Washington.

THE United States imports annually about 80,000 pounds of vanilla beans, valued at $400,000. Nearly all of it comes from Mexico and France.

LIPARI, where the volcano is belching, is an island of pumice-stone. It is one of the ancient Æolian islands, of which the school children read.

SPITE of a considerable decrease in acreage, the Connecticut tobacco crop promises an average yield as to quantity and beyond average for quality.

THE work of the United States Geological Survey employs at the principal office in Washington from seventy persons in summer to 225 in winter.

ESTIMATES that the crop of flax seed would reach 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels, are being modified somewhat, owing to unfavorable weather in some sections.

THE directors of the great Furth Bridge, of Scotland, have announced that the bridge will be completed sufficiently for railway purposes in November. This is the longest bridge in the world, the one spanning the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie being next in size.

ITALY is the greatest olive-producing country, 1,250,000 acres being developed to that industry, yielding 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons of oil annually.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

175TH DAY.—The Senate Finance Committee defined the situation with regard to the tariff when called upon to do so by Mr. Vest ....There was no quorum present when Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chinese Exclusion bill was passed came to a vote. By agreement the vote was taken at 2 o'clock without debate. Eighteen votes were cast for reconsideration and seventeen against it, four less than a quorum, and hence the matter went over for another day....A bill was passed appropriating $200,000 to prevent the spread of yellow fever in the United States. ...The House amendments to the Inter-State Commerce bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference (Messrs. Cullom, Platt, and Harris) appointed.

176TH DAY.—A bill to appoint General William S. Rosecrans a Brigadier-General on the retired list of the army was introduced....A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire as to the Cotton Bagging Trust, and what legislation is necessary to counteract it....The motion to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion bill was defeated by a vote of 21 to 20. The bill now goes to the President....The Senate spent the afternoon in discussing the Agricultural Appropriation bill, the chief subject being a proposition to transfer